

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Things Very Quiet Now at the Nation's Capital.

Everything Awaits Dingley Tariff Bill—Interview with Congressman Knox—Secretary Long—Other New Englanders.

(Special to the CALEDONIAN.)

These are dull days at the capital. The house of representatives meets only twice a week—Wednesday and Saturday—and the sessions are short. Nothing is done in the way of passing bills. Unanimous consent must be given before any measure can be taken up. Congressman Jerry Simpson of Kansas has his fighting uniform on and obstructs all business. The public spokesman is trying to force Speaker Reed to appoint the committee, and the speaker evidently intends to take his own time in doing so. Of course, the speaker is sustained by the Republican majority, and that ends everything except Simpson's speeches. Simpson raises the point of no quorum at the beginning of each session, and the speaker unperceptibly counts the members present and, if there are sufficient members in the chamber to constitute a quorum, Simpson is promptly silenced for the time being. Next the indefatigable Kansas man will arise to a question of privilege and pitch into the speaker hammer and tongs.

By the death of ex-Senator Daniel Voorhees of Indiana, one of the prominent characters of Washington has passed away. For years, Senator Voorhees was the Democratic leader in the upper house, and on many occasions his eloquence availed the defeated senators on both sides to appreciative applause. During Mr. Cleveland's first administration, Senator Voorhees was the executive's chief lieutenant in congress, and he had many hard battles to fight. David B. Hill's famous attack on Cleveland was answered by Mr. Voorhees, and his speech on that occasion was one of the strongest heard in the senate in many years.

New England's representatives are rather quiet nowadays. They are principally engaged in calling on the president to see about appointments. The ubiquitous office hunter makes everybody miserable nowadays, from the president to the congressman's secretary. Our senators pursue the even tenor of their way, while waiting for the finance committee to complete its work on the tariff bill. Occasionally they are stirred up by Mr. Morgan of Alabama with one of his Cuban speeches. Mr. Hoar usually replies to Mr. Morgan's violent passages, and the incident closes for the time being.

Nothing startling is on taps in any of the departments. Secretary of the Navy Long has settled down to hard work and is now engaged in perfecting a system of civil service for his department.

Secretary Long has sent to the commanders of every navy yard and station in the United States a copy of the order he made March 26, relative to marking efficiency, office habits, etc., of employees. In the opinion of the secretary, a true civil service must permit of removals in order to ensure good work. Therefore, under this circular, any person who falls below 70 per cent in the rating will be dropped from the public service. As soon as Assistant Secretary Roosevelt is settled in his new office, he will, by direction of Secretary Long, make a thorough examination of every navy yard and station in the United States, devoting his attention particularly to the condition of the employees, their efficiency, and framing regulations for the correction of any abuse that may be brought to his attention.

A committee from the New England Manufacturers association is here to add to the protest against a duty on hides. The Dingley bill takes hides from the free list and makes them dutiable, which will, of course, increase the first cost of shoes and other products of leather. It is asserted, however, that the duty is sure to remain in the schedules as it now appears in the house bill.

President and Mrs. McKinley returned from their trip down the Potomac very much improved in health. For a few days the executive was beyond the cry of the hungry office seeker and it must have been a great relief to him. A new rule regarding visitors went into effect at the White House immediately after the president's return. Hereafter visitors on personal business will not be received by the president after 1 p. m. as he intends to devote afternoons entirely to public business.

The Democratic slogan for the campaign of 1900 was sounded the other day. The members of the executive committee of the League of Democratic clubs met here and issued an address to the American people. To say that the Dingley bill is denounced but temperately expresses the arraignment of that measure. It is declared "a monstrous bill which burdens the consumer with increased taxes and benefits only trusts and monopolies which now control the party in control of the national government."

Occasionally the Cuban question turns up here, but not officially. The Turkish legation receives dispatches regarding the situation, but they contain nothing of any moment. While the Cuban question gets considerable attention from newspaper correspondents, not much is heard on the subject outside of the senate chamber. The international and exasperating Behring sea question is again to the fore, as a result of the appointment of ex-secretary of state, John Foster, and ex-Assistant Secretary of the Treasury Hamlin as special commissioners to negotiate a settlement with the government of Great Britain. Ex-Secretary Olney and Premier Salisbury evidently lost their patience over this controversy, judging from the correspondence which has just been made public. While the diplomats are negotiating the seals are being killed by poachers, and in all probability the question will soon settle itself—by the seals being exterminated.

Another Massachusetts man has been selected by the president for an important mission. Mr. Charles J. Folger of Boston is one of the commissioners appointed by the president to the international bimetallic conference. Mr. Folger is known at the capital as one of the leading business men of New England. He is a sound money man. Mr. Folger's conference are Senator Wolcott of Colorado and ex-Vice President Adlai E. Stevenson. Senator Wolcott is a metallurgist, and Mr. Stevenson agrees with him, although during the last campaign he supported Bryan and the Chicago platform.

It is accepted as a settled fact that the senatorial sub-committee will not report a tariff bill as early as was announced. Little progress has been made, and according to the present rate of progress, May 15 will come and go with the bill yet remaining in the rooms at the Arlington hotel. If it is ready May 15, it is not rapid work will have to be accomplished than the knowing ones anticipate. Senator Aldrich, who has taken personal charge of the cotton schedule, has it ready. He obtained for the cotton manufacturers all they desired in the Wilson bill. The chemical schedule is also practically complete. A survey of the bill as it came from the house has been completed, and this work satisfied the sub-committee that practically a new bill must be prepared. The cotton schedule, as Mr. Aldrich has altered it, contains several important changes. There is no policy of sweeping reductions or increases. Each article has been and will be considered on its merits. The alterations thus far seriously considered will, if accepted, reduce the duties when compared with Mr. Dingley's figures. The loud calls for a tax on hides, coming from the west, and largely voiced through the Kansas City and Chicago packers, have attracted the committee's close attention, for a bill must be framed which, above all things else, will secure a majority in the senate. The sugar men are not in evidence at present. They will appear in force the day before the tariff schedule is reached. This schedule will probably be taken up on the last day of the sub-committee's labors. In fact, it is the intention of the committee to postpone the final consideration of wool, coal, lead and lumber until after less important articles have been passed.

Congressman William S. Knox represents one of the largest manufacturing districts in the United States. It contains the cities of Lowell, Lawrence and Woburn, Mass., and 10 towns. This has usually been a Democratic district, but Mr. Knox believes that a protective tariff is so advantageous to its industries that in the future workmen and their employers alike will be consistent in their Republican support. When asked how the Dingley bill would affect the interests of his district, Mr. Knox replied: "There are two sides to the tariff question as it affects our district. We are entirely satisfied with the rates on our finished products, but in some instances, at least, we wish the duties on the raw material we use might be more favorable."

"Of course," continued Mr. Knox, "our woolen manufacturers would like free wool, as they have had in the Wilson bill. This they do not expect, however, and would be entirely satisfied with the straight duty of 8 cents a pound. But I regard the attempt to get any lower general rates on wool as hopeless. We shall probably have to be satisfied with the rates in the house bill. It would be an advantage to us if we could have an ad valorem duty, instead of a specific on wool. The way a specific duty hurts us more than its direct burden is this: Importers, where there is a certain fixed rate per pound, try to get hold of the particular kinds of wool which contain the least waste. They want the most wool possible for a pound's duty. This puts a premium on certain grades of wool, known in the British market as 'Americans,' and our people suffer by reason of this fictitious price, while British manufacturers are correspondingly benefited by the lower rates on grades of wool for which we do not compete. In fact, if the ad valorem rates of the Wilson schedule had been collected without undervaluation, our people would have been entirely satisfied with the rates in the house bill. It would have been entirely satisfied with the rates of the world, since it gave them the great boon of free wool."

"We are rather sorry to have a duty on flax. It was free under the Wilson bill, paid three-fourths of a cent duty under the McKinley bill, and is now raised to 1 cent. We have in our district one of the first factories in this country for spinning the yarn from flax. These duties on raw materials simply show the general drift of tariff legislation. The farmers are demanding recognition. They feel that they have not been treated right in the past, and I believe they want to compromise on these things. New England manufacturers must make up their minds to submit to these raw material duties, and to look for their satisfaction in the compensatory rates on the finished products. This bill certainly gives our industries the home market, which is its best market in the world. It is a political necessity to do something for the farmers. Unless we can restore prosperity to them, we shall have to give up the ship. In the case of the two other raw materials used extensively in our district, cotton and hides, we hope the bill will continue them on the free list. The demand for a duty on these articles is not so logical as upon wool and flax. It would be an especially grave mistake to triple the export duty on our great leather industries, trunks, harnesses, bellows, hoots and shoes, for the sake of affording a little protection upon the by-product of the cattle raisers. I cannot believe that the senate will add such a duty. Our only battle now is to keep down these raw material duties to a reasonable point. We shall have no trouble about the finished products. Duties there are entirely satisfactory."

Mr. Chandler has introduced in the senate bill directing the secretary of the navy to take immediate possession of the armor making plants of the Bethlehem and Carnegie companies and to hold the same so long as may be necessary to enable the navy department with the able workmen to make the armor for the Alabama, Illinois and Wisconsin battleships, and then to return the plants to the companies.

Compensation is to be made to the companies for the use of the plants by allowing them to bring suits in the court of claims, the judgment to be reported to congress and paid by appropriations. The right of congress to take private property under the law of eminent domain is not conditioned upon the payment of compensation in advance.

Shakespeare Recital.—John F. Howard of Boston will give a Shakespeare recital in Music Hall next week Friday and Saturday evenings. The reading is entirely from memory. Mr. Howard's advertising sheet contains some very complimentary press notices, the following being a good selection:

One of the finest of reciters and impersonators on the platform.—[Springfield Daily Republican, Feb. 11, 1896.]

Mr. Howard's interpretation of Romeo and Juliet was very satisfactory, the attention of the large audience being closely held to the end of the recital.—[Boston Daily Globe, March 5, 1895.]

Y. M. C. A. Notes.—Rev. D. E. Land, the singing evangelist, will address the men's meeting in association hall next Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock. Subject, "Is the young man worth saving?" All men are cordially invited to attend.

The Woman's Auxiliary held their monthly meeting last Tuesday afternoon. The association reading room has just been furnished with a set of handsome and substantial chairs, the gift of the auxiliary.

Classes in the gymnasium under Director Swan will continue until May 1. Out-door practice will begin as soon as the weather permits.

School Attendance.—The winter term is the one which usually makes the poorest showing so far as regularity and punctuality are concerned. A comparison of the figures for this term during the past four years may prove interesting. They include all the schools in the town.

Winter term	1894-1895	1895-1896	1896-1897
Ave. daily attendance	635	659	667
Per cent of " "	88.1	87.7	90.6
Cases of tardiness	1193	769	697
Neither absent nor tardy	70	81	87

It should be noted that prior to 1897 there were ten grades in the schools, and that the attendance is now greater with nine than it formerly was with ten. The same force of teachers is now teaching 90 more pupils per day than it did four years ago.

The spring term for the village schools opened Monday with an attendance in the nine grades of 616 as compared with 580 in the ten grades last spring term. The districts outside have not yet begun. The directors have employed assistants in the fifth and eighth grades where the schools have numbered over fifty, and now that Maple street school has fifty-five, it is probable that similar action will be taken there.

About twenty-five little children will enter school for the first time this week. The directors have lengthened the afternoon session a half hour and all schools in town now close at four. All children will be given an indoor intermission from study, and the youngest will come to school in relays as heretofore.

The gains in regularity of attendance are encouraging, but the sentiment among parents and pupils respecting tardiness is not as high as it is in other places similarly situated. There is about one case of tardiness per pupil each term, and there should be not more than one case per pupil each year. This will cover all the necessary cases and a good many more. The co-operation of parents is especially invited in making a reform in this direction.

W. P. KELLY,
Superintendent Schools.

The Fairbanks House Saved.—In a recent issue of the Boston Evening Transcript an urgent appeal was made to the members of the various patriotic societies of Massachusetts for funds with which to preserve from destruction the famous old landmark of colonial and revolutionary days, the old Fairbanks house in Dedham, Mass. It is now announced that through the patriotism and generosity of two ladies, members of the Society of the Daughters of the Revolution have in response to the appeal in the Transcript brought not only the offer from Mrs. J. Amory Codman and her daughter, Miss Martha C. Codman, of the entire amount of the purchase money, \$4500, but also checks to the amount of nearly \$1000 more.

The preservation of the "old Fairbanks House" is now assured, a fact of interest to many about here inasmuch as the old house is the ancestral abode of Jonathan Fairbanks, the founder of the Fairbanks family in America.

The old Fairbanks house in Dedham is of historic interest as being one of the oldest houses in America. Built in 1636 by Jonathan Fairbanks, 96 years before Washington was born and but 16 years after the landing of the Pilgrims of Plymouth, its quaint gables and its picturesque architecture, as well as the magnificent arms surrounding it, mark it as one of the most delightful of the old landmarks of New England. Thus it stands today in a state of good preservation, with its ancient furniture intact, having withstood the vicissitudes of war and the ravages of time for more than 261 years. During this whole period it has always been owned and occupied by the same family. It has a most interesting history. The frame was brought from Yorkshire, England, in 1633, at which time Jonathan Fairbanks, with his wife and six children, came to America. There being no roads at that time, there is little doubt that they sailed up the beautiful Charles river, and, attracted by the resemblance of the country to the English parks, chose the site of the house on which to build their home in the New World. The homestead has always been

the property of their descendants, one of whom Ebenezer, Jr., was a member of the Minute Men of 1776, and a man of considerable note. The house was left to his children, and descended finally to Miss Rebecca Fairbanks, who was obliged to sell it two years ago to John Crowley, a real estate dealer in Dedham.

This picturesque old house is too well known to need further description. Its sloping roof reaching nearly to the ground, the low doorways, and the whole effect of the house set among the trees, is exceedingly picturesque. During the summer throngs of visitors from Maine to California visit this famous dwelling. The adjoining property has been laid out into "Fairbanks Park," and as it stands on a valuable corner lot contains 38,000 square feet of land. A chapter of the society of the Daughters of the Revolution, which is incorporated under the laws of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts, will be responsible for the care of the house, or a board of trustees may be chosen from members of the different patriotic societies.

More Testimony.
Cram's Universal Atlas is not merely a valuable educational work, but is also an invaluable book of reference. No one can read of current events in a news paper, or of the past history and read intelligently without the aid of a good atlas. When the Venezuelan question was agitating the country, or when we read of affairs in Cuba, or when two years or more ago news came of battles on land and sea between Japan and China, the great need of a good map was felt by every intelligent reader or student of events. Cram's Atlas fully supplies this need. For fullness of detail and facility of reference it cannot be surpassed. Mr. Keech is a faithful representative of any work to which he asks and to the interested attention of any upon whom he may call. A. KOPES.
Editor Watchman, Montpelier.

When a person begins to grow thin there is something wrong. The waste is greater than the supply and it is only a question of time when the end must come.

In nine cases out of ten the trouble is with the digestive organs. If you can restore them to a healthy condition you will stop the waste, put on new flesh and cause them to feel better in every way. The food they eat will be digested and appropriated to the needs of the system, and a normal appetite will appear.

Consumption frequently follows a wasting of bodily tissues because nearly all consumptives have indigestion. The Shaker Digestive Cordial will restore the stomach to a healthy condition in a vast majority of cases. Get one of their books from your druggist and learn about this new and valuable remedy.

Letters to St. Johnsbury People.

MRS. ADAMS, St. Johnsbury, Vt.
MADAM:—You ask why a pound of mild soap like Harmless will wash more clothes than a pound and a half or two pounds of strong?

We will tell you; strong soap is light bodied; it is boiled only 4 to 5 days. A mild soap is heavy bodied—boiled 6 to 8 days.

The difference is like the difference between soft wood and hard; or like the difference between ten pound to the gallon maple syrup and eleven pound.

No more quarts in a eleven pound gallon than in a ten; but there's more syrup there—more body.

No more ounces in a pound of mild soap like Harmless than in a pound of strong; but there's more soap there—more body. It won't wash away so fast. That's all.

Yours truly,
C. H. Post & Co.
Newburgh, N. Y.

THE UMBRELLA.

It has been known and used for thousands of years.

Possibly many of you suppose that the umbrella is a modern invention, but it is not. Both as an emblem of rank and as a protection from sun and rain it is of very ancient origin. Though the materials used in the manufacture have been constantly changing, the general construction of the frame has been changed but little in thousands of years.

Egyptian and Ninevite sculptures of the earliest dates have many representations of the umbrella, but it is invariably in connection with royalty. It was always held over the head of a monarch when he rode in his chariot and at his great open air feasts. In some of the Hindoo sculptures Vishnu is represented carrying an umbrella when going on a visit to the infernal regions.

We find frequent references to the umbrella in the Greek poets, for its use was quite fashionable among women of high rank in Greece. In the middle ages it was an emblem of rank in the church. Umbrellas were carried over cardinals and bishops in solemn processions, and all of the large cathedrals owned one or more umbrellas that were kept for use on such occasions.

The Chinese adopted the umbrella at a very early period in their history, and for many centuries were the only people that did not confine its use to the king and princes of the blood. However, they permitted only men of wealth and high position to carry them. The common people protected themselves from the elements by making their hats broad and umbrella shaped.

From the time that they established their empire the Japanese have made much use of the umbrella. It is also used throughout India, but it is a mark of rank in Burma and Siam. One of the titles of the king of Burma is Lord of the Twenty-four Umbrellas. He uses white silk umbrellas, and no other person is permitted to use a white one. The princes of the blood each have, as a mark of distinction, two gilt umbrellas, with handles 10 or 15 feet in length. The other officers of the state have but one.

From early drawings it seems probable that the umbrella was introduced into Europe in the fourteenth century, but it did not come into general use until about 1700.—Philadelphia Press.

DRIFTING ONWARD.

Drifting onward—erect drifting.
Tow'd you shining, shoreless sea,
Farther still from earth's green landscapes,
Nearer to eternity.
Onward—yet we know not whither
We are borne by time's swift tide,
Heeding not the dangerous river
Down whose darkling stream we glide.

Drifting onward—we are going
To a country all unknown;
Guard, O Lord, and keep them, ever—
Leave us not to drift alone.
Should us from the water's perils,
Save from dark and angry storm;
Let thine arm of might defend us
Evermore from every harm.

Drifting onward—we will anchor
At the heavenly port at last,
Every care and trial ended,
All our sorrows and dangers past,
Happy on that shore Elysian,
Nevermore shall storm clouds frown;
Oh, the bright, unending vision,
Where no pining soul goes down!

—Francis A. Simkins.

HOMESICK HIPPOPOTAMUS.

It Longed For the Language of Its Babyhood Home.

During Bayard Taylor's visit to the zoological gardens in London he noticed a hippopotamus which lay in its tank apparently oblivious of its surroundings. Entering into conversation with the keeper one morning, he was told that the creature refused to eat and was gradually starving itself to death. "I fancy it's homesick," added the keeper. "He's a fine specimen, and it seems a pity we should lose him, but he's moped ever since the keeper who had charge of him on board the steamer left. He pays no attention to anything I say."

Learning that the creature came from a part of Africa he had once visited, Mr. Taylor, on an impulse, leaned forward and addressed it in the dialect used by the hunters and keepers of that region. The animal lifted its head, and the small eyes opened. Mr. Taylor repeated his remark, when what does Mr. Hippo do but paddle slowly over to where he stood. Crossing to the other side of the tank, the experiment was repeated with the same result, the poor thing showing unmistakable signs of joy, even consenting to receive food from the hand of his new friend.

Mr. Taylor paid several visits to the gardens, being always noticed by the African friend. Finally, before leaving the city, he taught the keeper a few sentences he had been in the habit of addressing to the hippopotamus and went his way.

Two years later he was in London, and, curious to know the result, again paid his respects to his amphibious friend. To his surprise the creature recognized his voice at once, and expressed his joy by paddling from side to side of his tank after his visitor.

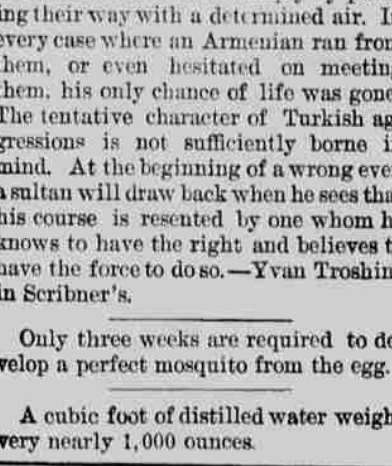
Bayard Taylor says that it convinced him that even a hippopotamus may have affections, and tenacious ones at that, as well as a good memory.—Watchman.

Why Europeans Are Safe Among Turks.

The explanation of the safety of Europeans among these fellows, even where the police were absent, is probably to be found in the tentative character of the Turk's violations of right and of law. In doing what is wrong he always begins an abject cower, gaining courage with impunity. The mere fact that a European would walk straight through a crowd of the bludgeoned men, jostling against them in an unconcerned manner, convinced them that for some reason he was not a safe man to attack. In some cases Armenians walked safely through the mobs on the street simply by pushing their way with a determined air. In every case where an Armenian ran from them, or even hesitated on meeting them, his only chance of life was gone. The tentative character of Turkish aggressions is not sufficiently borne in mind. At the beginning of a wrong even a sultan will draw back when he sees that his course is resented by one whom he knows to have the right and believes to have the force to do so.—Yvan Troschine in Scribner's.

Only three weeks are required to develop a perfect mosquito from the egg.

A cubic foot of distilled water weighs very nearly 1,000 ounces.



Before Retiring....

take Ayer's Pills, and you will sleep better and wake in better condition for the day's work. Ayer's Cathartic Pills have no equal as a pleasant and effectual remedy for constipation, biliousness, sick headache, and all liver troubles. They are sugar-coated, and so perfectly prepared, that they cure without the annoyances experienced in the use of so many of the pills on the market. Ask your druggist for Ayer's Cathartic Pills. When other pills won't help you, Ayer's is

THE PILL THAT WILL.

Seeds and Plants Home Grown.
Aster, Alyssum, Agrostemma, Asperula, Adonis, Bulbosa, Candytuft, Calliopsis, Gypsophila, Larkspur, Linum, Marigolds, Mimosa, Morning Glory, Nasturtium, Phlox, Pink, Pansy, Poppy, Petunia, Portulaca, Rocket, Stocks, Verbena, Zinnia, etc. 6 packages for 10c. 13 for 20c. Branches of Aster, etc. a package, Sweet Peas, 2c. per oz. 4 oz. for 25c. Tomato Plants, their season. MRS. L. H. JONES, 10 Oak street, St. Johnsbury, Vt.

E. AND T. FAIRBANKS AND CO.

ST. JOHNSBURY, VT., April 16, 1897.
The annual meeting of the stockholders of the Corporation of E. and T. Fairbanks and Company will be held at the office of the Company in St. Johnsbury, Vt., Wednesday, May 12, 1897, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, for the purpose of electing a Board of Directors for the year ensuing, and the transaction of any other business that may legally be done at said meeting.

JOHN C. CLARK, Secretary.

Patented

Actual Business Practice From the Start, or Learning To Do By Doing.

Actual business taught from the first school day as used in offices is the order of our book-keeping course. Arithmetic taught as used in business. Penmanship taught as used by the finest business penmen in offices. Short-hand and type-writing taught in a practical way. For other studies in connection with the above, see our catalogue which is sent free. Pupils enter any time.

BARBOUR'S BUSINESS COLLEGE.

Citizens' Bank Block,
St. Johnsbury, Vt.

General Gardening.

Louis T. Beaudoin is prepared to do all kinds of garden work, lawn trimming, forming and laying out new lawns. When required, can furnish vines and trees, also gavel and soil, turf and manure. House and bedding plants. As my tools are of the most improved pattern, I can assure anyone who will patronize me, that their work will be done promptly and thoroughly. I was patronized distinctly to understand that nothing is charged except for work actually done. All the travelling to and from at my expense.

Lawn-Dressing a Specialty.

LOUIS T. BEAUDOIN,
No. 3, Willow Place.

WANTED. SEVERAL FAITHFUL MEN

or women to travel for responsible established house in Vermont. Salary \$750, payable \$15 weekly and expenses. Position permanent. Reference. Enclose self-addressed stamped envelope. The National Star Baking Chicago.

Ladies' Tailoring.

Special Announcement.
Ladies' Tailor-Made Suits,
Bicycle Suits,
Jackets, Capes, etc.,
Made to Order.

Prices for Suits from \$12.00 up.

We have received the Spring styles and plates and invite all to call and examine before purchasing elsewhere.

A. M. GOODRICH, Tailor.

BREAD BAKING

EXTRAORDINARY.

COME AND JUDGE FOR YOURSELF.

THE NEW STERLING

DID IT

HAS NO EQUAL.

This is our Claim: Bakes a barrel of flour into bigger and better loaves of bread (1½ lbs. to a loaf) with less fuel and in less time than can be done with any other range in the world.

The New STERLING RANGE

Has many patented features, exclusively controlled and found in no other range in the world.

ON FRIDAY, APRIL 16, we will give a

FREE - BREAD - BAKING - EXHIBIT

with this wonderful range just to show the public

WHAT IT WILL DO.

JUST THINK OF THIS.

One Entire Barrel of Flour,

Baked into perfect bread,

Over 250 loaves in all,

Each loaf weighs 1½ lbs.,

Only one range used,

16 loaves baked at once,

Less than one hod of coal,

Less than 3 in. of fuel on grate.

Do not be deceived by those who

dared not accept our challenge to a

public baking contest, yet try to imitate

our bakes. They merely imitate, how-

ever, and can never equal our achieve-

ments.

DON'T FORGET THE DATE,

Friday, April 16.

GOSS & SWETT, ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.,

SUCCESSORS TO C. P. CARPENTER.

F. E. WARNER, for the past six years a member of the board of

inspectors of plumbing for the City of Chicago, has been employed by us

and first-class work at moderate prices is guaranteed.

FOR SALE BY

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GOSS & SWETT, ST. JOHNSBURY, VT.,

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